

Now, in closing up, I want to mention that I think land designation discussions pit people against one another in the West if you do it the traditional sort of way. We needed some unity if we were going to come together on a bill. So that is why we wanted to make sure everybody had a shared understanding of how this would be addressed.

I particularly want at this time to commend Sarah Bittleman, who is sitting here with me, who, month after month after month, call after call after call, email after email after email, always tried to keep this on focus.

I also want to mention at this time our inspiration was the late Mary Gautreaux, who was in our office for over two decades. She was the spirit of this effort. She lived in Portland. Yet she was beloved—beloved—by the people of rural Oregon, the people of Malheur County. So with Sarah and Mary as the energy behind this, we really set out to build this coalition, which has gotten us to this point. It was a coalition driven on the fact that people would take the time to do this right.

When I brought it to the attention of Senator BARRASSO, who obviously will play a key role in the Energy and Natural Resources Committee next year, the first thing he wanted to hear about was the kind of groundwork that had been laid for local input, for local stakeholders. I described to him much of what we have been talking about.

So I introduced the Malheur CEO Act in November of 2019. It was part of a legislative hearing in 2020, and let me just very quickly describe a couple of elements of it. It works this way: It includes range land management enhancements, loop roads to focus tourist travel and build the local economy, and about a million acres of wilderness designation. It also moves around a million acres of land now being studied into multiple-use management.

The bill implements a few key strategies: a plan to let ranchers do range improvements, irrigation systems, removing water-sucking juniper, and replacing invasive weeds with native grasses and improve the ecological health of the range land.

So here are the pictures to my left. The first is a picture of rangeland being overrun by weeds. The second shows rangeland in a native, healthy condition.

Now, the bill also establishes a Malheur Community Empowerment for the Owyhee advisory group so on an ongoing basis it can advise BLM on land management. And the bill also provides substantial funding for the BLM so it can finish environmental soil surveys and carry out environmental policies associated with this bill and monitor the implementation of the bill.

The bill includes funding for the study and designation of three loop roads designed to improve the visitor experience, keep visitors out of trouble, and drive more traffic to the small

retail businesses, which I think we all understand desperately—desperately—need our attention.

I also want to thank at this point, while I am on floor, Senator GRASSLEY. He and I have led the bipartisan effort on the Finance Committee.

I see Senator MANCHIN here. He knows how strongly we feel about getting the small businesses the deductibility associated with these PPP loans.

I bring this up only by way of saying that we are grateful to Senator GRASSLEY for working with me. He is the chair of the Finance Committee. I am the ranking Democrat, but Senator MANCHIN and others deserve credit for helping us get that proposal moving, and we made it clear we have to get that in before we go home. Part of it is our concern for the small retail businesses that we saw in the Owyhee.

Finally, the bill provides for amenities at the Owyhee Reservoir with a marina. That is also good for the local economy. Recreation is a big economic engine in our part of the world.

And the last point I will just mention is the bill is a compromise. Everybody had to make some concessions.

There are folks who feel that the environmental groups got too much here. There are folks who feel the ranchers and the small business people got too much. But the fact is, all sides said: We have some core values and some core priorities. Let's see if we can address the core values and core priorities on both sides of this so that this spectacular portion of Eastern Oregon could be protected and preserved and we could respect and empower the people who call it home and work so hard to make a living there.

Finally, I ask unanimous consent to put into the RECORD the names of all the people who worked so hard on this effort—our Owyhee Basin Stewardship Coalition. They are ranchers; there are folks on various kinds of environmental organizations and groups; and they deserve incredible credit for being willing to put in the time and effort on something that seemed so improbable.

Finally, I want to thank my partner here in the Senate, Senator MERKLEY. He has been terrific as we worked on this. We both share a love of the land in Eastern Oregon.

Now it is up to the U.S. Senate to get this passed. It isn't going to happen today, unfortunately, but I want the Senate to know I am going to stay at it until this gets done. I think it will be of enormous benefit for rural Oregon. I think it will be of enormous benefit for our State, and I think it will be a model for how our country brings people together, particularly as it relates to issues where we have been polarized in the past.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Owyhee Basin Stewardship Coalition members who sat through most of the meetings:

Steve Russell, chair/rancher
Andy Bentz, former sheriff and Cliff Bentz's brother
Linda Bentz, rancher and Cliff and Andy's sister-in-law
Elias Eiguren, rancher
Mark Mackenzie, rancher
Jaime Yturriondobeitia, rancher
Paulette Pyle, local consultant and former advocate

And members of the environmental community who also sat through all or most of the meetings that lead to S. 2828

Tim Davis, Friends of the Owyhee
Ryan Houston and Corie Harlan, Oregon Natural Desert Association

David Moryc, American Rivers
Nicole Cordan, Pew Charitable Trust
Liz Sullivan, Northwest Sports Fishermen
With special thanks to Brent Grasty and Don Gonzalez at the Bureau of Land Management without whose expertise many of our discussions would have been a lot shorter.

Mr. WYDEN. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I would like permission to basically be able to complete my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CORONAVIRUS

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I want to start by thanking all of the Members—and I mean all of the Members—who have worked so diligently to produce this product.

This is the product we produced with the so-called Gang of 8, but it turned into a bigger gang than that because more and more people want to work in a bipartisan way in the Senate. I have said: It is alive and well; we just have to exercise it more.

We did that. We brought over the bicameral group, the Problem Solvers, and they were tremendously instrumental in being involved in this process. I am so pleased to have that bicameral work, bipartisan work. We need more of it, and we are going to basically demand more of it. But with this product right now, as the "four corners" are working, this is the template they have used.

Leader SCHUMER has said that this is what they have used because the legislative language has already been produced. There might be some tweaks to it, but there are so many people.

Let me tell you how it started. My dear friend Senator DURBIN is here. After the election, we called each other back and forth, a few of us, saying: Something has to be done. Nothing is moving. People are hurting.

We heard that all during the election, and they couldn't figure out why we hadn't done anything. I had no good explanation because, basically, the two leaders on both sides of the aisle were locked, and I said we didn't know how to break it. The only way we could break it is by doing something showing we could come together.

We did that. We did that in a way that—we had a dinner. Senator MARK WARNER from Virginia said: Let's have a dinner. Senator LISA MURKOWSKI said: Come to my house. So we go to

LISA MURKOWSKI's house, and there were eight of us. We had four R's and four D's, and we grew from there. On our side, there was Senator MARK WARNER, Senator DICK DURBIN, Senator JEAN SHAHEEN, myself. On the Republican side, there was Senator LISA MURKOWSKI, Senator SUSAN COLLINS, Senator BILL CASSIDY, and Senator MITT ROMNEY. From there, it grew. Then we brought the bipartisan group over—Congressman JOSH GOTTHEIMER and Congressman TOM REED and the Problem Solvers—and we kept growing from there, and we had more Senators coming in. So we got input from every quadrant we could possibly in order to do what we did, but it took quite a while.

The biggest hurdle we had was how much we could agree that we need as an emergency. Democrats were at 1.2, 1.3. The Republicans were at 5 or 6. We couldn't move off of that, and it took us a while to say: Let's look at emergencies and everything that basically is going to run out of time in December and be nullified. People are going to lose their lifelines.

We started putting all those figures together and came up with the \$900 billion figure. That is where 908 came from. I understand they are still at the 900, which we appreciate very much. I am hopeful that we can help break that deadlock and be a part of this, but there is so much more that has to be done, and there is so much more need out there that will need to be done. We must all come together behind President-Elect Joe Biden to make sure that we do it and look at the need of America, not the greed of America.

Trust me, if you are sending checks, everyone is in line, but if you are really getting to the people who are on the frontline, they need it.

I have people who have said and we have all said: We are not going to go home. We can't go home until we do something. Guess what. If we don't do anything, a lot of people won't have a home to go to this holiday season. They truly won't. They are being evicted. They are losing their lifeline. They are losing their shelter.

Food assistance—my goodness. Think about all the people in need. Have you ever seen the lines of people whom you have never seen before, who have never been to a food give-out or a food bank or a food line?

These are the things that we addressed, and we addressed them in the most compassionate way. That is our job.

I understand that our four corners are very close to a deal. I think it will be done. I know it will be done because we have to do it. Failure is not an option. So we are going to work very hard to continue to do that.

Let me tell you, we have unemployment assistance for people who lost their jobs, food assistance, shelter assistance. We have small business debt relief. We have student loan forbearance. We have so many other things,

and people are depending on us. We include \$300 a week. I am not sure what the final bill will be on the safety net realm there. We had \$13 billion for food assistance. We had SNAP benefits, helping people who are falling into that chasm of welfare who need help, and \$35 billion for healthcare providers. We had 20 percent set aside for the rural hospitals and rural clinics. We had \$16 billion for testing and tracing, and I understand they are increasing that, which is needed; \$12 billion for community development financial institutions; \$5 billion for emergency funding for substance abuse prevention and treatment and mental health services; \$82 billion for education, including \$20 billion for basically higher education; \$10 billion to support childcare; \$10 billion for broadband, including \$3 billion for education and distance learning; and \$45 billion in emergency funding for transportation. There are so many needs that we have out there.

We have a second bill too. I am understanding that was a little bit more controversial, but I can tell you one thing: There was no controversy on the first bill—\$748 billion; 100 percent Democrats and Republicans—all had input to make that happen.

Again, I say the staffs have worked a yeoman's job over day and night for the last month. They have done a terrific job.

Now for State and local, I really believe personally there is a need because I have seen the frontline workers and the amount of revenue we might lose for people not to have those services that are essential. They are depending on it. We might lose it because the States or the localities don't have the revenue. So we have to come back and address that. If we don't do it now, we have to do it as soon as President-Elect Joe Biden takes over, look at it again to try to help those in need, and we will do that.

So we have come together. We have come together. Also what we are saying is the money that the Governors and everyone has left over, they are going to be able to have extensions on how that is used, and we have some direction.

We want to make sure that the locals have some opportunities too. Some of the local communities and local municipalities or local counties did not get the revenue that they should have gotten in the first tranche of money, so we are hoping that is taken care of also.

So all these protections that we put in there, we are trying to help. We are trying to get a pathway forward to bring our economy back, to make sure we are able to. But this is the product that got it all going, and this is the group of people who made it happen, the bipartisan group who worked day and night, and I can't thank them more. I couldn't be more proud to be with a group whom I consider true Americans who stepped up to the plate and got something done when we didn't think it could be done.

But, again, I want to thank all of my colleagues, my Republican colleagues and friends and Democratic colleagues who worked so hard, and everybody who is going to benefit. I think it can be a merry Christmas. It can be a much happier Christmas for sure when we all go home and look at our constituents and say "We have done everything we can to get you through the most challenging time," which will be the first quarter of 2021, and this bill is an emergency bill that goes through April 1.

I would note—oh, we are ready to go. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All postclosure time has expired.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Crytzer nomination?

Mr. JOHNSON. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI), the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER), the Senator from Georgia (Mrs. LOEFFLER), and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DAINES). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 48, nays 47, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 268 Ex.]

YEAS—48

Alexander	Ernst	Portman
Barrasso	Gardner	Risch
Blackburn	Graham	Roberts
Blunt	Grassley	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rounds
Braun	Hoeven	Rubio
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	McConnell	Tillis
Crapo	Moran	Toomey
Cruz	Murkowski	Wicker
Daines	Paul	Young

NAYS—47

Baldwin	Heinrich	Rosen
Bennet	Hirono	Sanders
Blumenthal	Jones	Schatz
Booker	Kaine	Schumer
Brown	Kelly	Shaheen
Cantwell	King	Sinema
Cardin	Klobuchar	Smith
Carper	Leahy	Stabenow
Casey	Manchin	Tester
Coons	Markey	Udall
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warren
Feinstein	Murray	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Peters	Wyden
Hassan	Reed	

NOT VOTING—5

Enzi	Harris	Perdue
Fischer	Loeffler	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid

upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the President's action.

The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Joseph Dawson III, of South Carolina, to be United States District Judge for the District of South Carolina.

Mitch McConnell, James E. Risch, Mike Crapo, Roy Blunt, Shelley Moore Capito, Tom Cotton, John Cornyn, Chuck Grassley, Thom Tillis, Richard Burr, Pat Roberts, Cory Gardner, Lindsey Graham, Todd Young, Marco Rubio, John Boozman, John Barrasso.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Joseph Dawson III, of South Carolina, to be United States District Judge for the District of South Carolina, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI), the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER), the Senator from Georgia (Mrs. LOEFFLER), and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) is necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 56, nays 39, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 269 Ex.]

YEAS—56

Alexander	Grassley	Risch
Barrasso	Hawley	Roberts
Blackburn	Hoeven	Romney
Blunt	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Boozman	Inhofe	Rubio
Braun	Johnson	Sasse
Burr	Jones	Scott (FL)
Capito	Kelly	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Kennedy	Shelby
Collins	King	Sinema
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Tester
Cramer	Manchin	Thune
Crapo	McConnell	Tillis
Cruz	Moran	Toomey
Daines	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Ernst	Paul	Wicker
Gardner	Portman	Young
Graham	Reed	

NAYS—39

Baldwin	Feinstein	Peters
Bennet	Gillibrand	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hassan	Sanders
Booker	Heinrich	Schatz
Brown	Hirono	Schumer
Cantwell	Kaine	Shaheen
Cardin	Klobuchar	Smith
Carper	Leahy	Stabenow
Casey	Markey	Udall
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warren
Durbin	Murray	Wyden

NOT VOTING—5

Enzi	Harris	Perdue
Fischer	Loeffler	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 56, the nays are 39.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Joseph Dawson III, of South Carolina, to be United States District Judge for the District of South Carolina.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ROMNEY). The Senator from Iowa.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 1762

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, much ink has been spilled the past few years over the threat of foreign influence in our politics. It is a topic I have spoken about many times on this floor. This issue has become highly politicized, but it requires bipartisan agreement to address.

It is increasingly clear that our adversaries will stop at nothing to influence political discourse in our country. We can all agree that there is a real need to improve our Nation's foreign influence laws. Fortunately, the Senate has a real opportunity today to finally do something about it.

In 1938, Congress passed the Foreign Agents Registration Act, referred to by the acronym "FARA." It did this in 1938 to expose Nazi propaganda and identify foreign attempts to influence policymakers and the American public. The bill was last updated in 1966. And it now requires those who lobby on behalf of foreign governments and interests to register their affiliations and activities with the Justice Department.

FARA reflects the fundamental principle that transparency brings accountability. Until recently, however, the law had been seldom used, and few on K Street paid much attention to the necessity of registering under this act if they were lobbying for a foreign country. Of course, that was not due to a lack of foreign influence efforts.

Given FARA's important transparency provisions, its lack of enforcement was shocking to me, and that is the problem that these several legislators sponsoring this legislation are trying to correct.

I first raised concerns about lackluster FARA enforcement in April 2015 when a former Clinton White House staffer and a lawyer for a Georgian political party failed to register as for-

eign agents. I also raised concerns about work for Ukrainians by Paul Manafort and the Podesta Group. I raised concerns when the firm behind the discredited Steele dossier failed to register for its lobbying work to repeal U.S. sanctions against Russia. I even subpoenaed Manafort to testify at a Judiciary Committee hearing on lax FARA enforcement. I praised Mueller for dusting off the law that had been ignored for so long.

I have conducted FARA oversight without regard to power, party, or privilege. Americans expect equal application of the law no matter which political party someone is affiliated with. I am an equal opportunity overseer. FARA ought to be better enforced and equally enforced. That is why my office worked thoroughly to expose holes in the existing FARA law and found ways to shore it up.

My bipartisan Foreign Agents Disclosure and Registration Enhancement Act is the product of years of oversight and policy work. The bill requires the Justice Department, for the first time, to craft a comprehensive FARA enforcement strategy and to release advisory opinions to promote transparency. It gives FARA investigators new tools, including civil investigative demand authority, to help identify violations.

The bill appropriately limits those in the Justice Department who can use this authority, and it provides essential due process protections. In fact, it is based on identical authorities in the False Claims Act, which I sponsored now 35 years ago, which for years has helped to root out waste, fraud, and abuse.

The bill also enhances penalties for FARA violations to deter future abuses. It requires foreign agents to immediately disclose their clients. That way, policymakers know the true sources and can make the most informed decisions.

Finally, it requires a review of the Lobbying Disclosure Act exemption to determine whether it has been abused to conceal foreign influence efforts.

Legitimate interests engaging in legitimate conduct shouldn't bear an unnecessary burden. That is why our bill strikes a real and right balance. But we must also ensure that FARA's exemptions haven't created loopholes for foreign governments to hide their true intentions.

I am pleased to have support from the chairman and ranking member of the Judiciary Committee and the chairman and vice chairman of the Intelligence Committee. We have bipartisan support on the Foreign Relations Committee, including from Senators SHAHEEN, RUBIO, MURPHY, and YOUNG, who have all worked to shine light on foreign influence, and we now have the signoff of the chairman of that committee, along with support from this administration. Groups like the Project on Government Oversight and another group that goes by the name of Issue One endorse the measure, saying